Local rains.

The Great Depression Sale

THE WHEN

Specials Added To-day:

500 pairs Children's good, strong Knee Pants at 13c, or two pairs for...... 25c Children's Wool Knee Pants at..... All-silk 50c and 75c Teck Ties at..... Boys' 25c Cloth Hats at..... Men's and Youths' \$1.75 and \$2 Pants at \$1.28

BELOW COMPETITION

TheWhen

BIG 4 ROUTE

SPECIAL SLEEPER

Open for passengers at 9 p. m., and leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m. Returning, passengers in the sleeper are not disturbed until 7 s. m. This arrangement is especially conven-

Commercial Travelers

and Business Men. THE POPULAR SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED

with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m., making direct connections for the

PACIFIC COAST and all points beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 33 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., With their CAFE DINING CAR SERVICE, and FIVE Trains each way, daily, is the most delightful route between

Indianapolis and Cincinnati. If you want to enjoy comfort and luxury, take

this SUPERB ROUTE. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Monon Route (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited, Puliman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and

daily except Sunday 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

33-Vestibule, daily...... 1 2:55 p. m. 35-Vestibule, daily...... 3:25 a. m. 9-Monon Accommodation. be taken at 8:30 p. m. delly. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

WAGON WHEAT 54c

ACME MILLING COMPANY. 352 West Washington street.

SOMEWHAT VISIONARY.

Scheme of Co-Operative Enthusiasts to

Gain Control of the Country.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- A scheme of prodgious proportions, which contemplates the ultimate overthrow of the country and government in the interest of co-operative enthuslasts, was sprung yesterday at a meeting of the White City Co-operative Association, a powerful organization of known socialistic tendencies. Colorado was declared to be the State where the overthrowing should begin. It is intended to place co-operative committees in one State, so that they could multiply and eventually control the legislation of that State to the establishment of a complete State co-operative machine, and then the conquest of the remainder of the country would be the more easy and more quickly secured through the example of its practical operation on so large a scale as a State. It will be some time before the upward move-

Chinese Want Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.-The Chinese Six Companies held a big meeting here last night and again petitioned their Minister at Washington to memorialize Congress for a further extension of time for registration under the minority act. Unless the prayer is granted the registration books will close on Thursday next. Chinese call attention to the fa that every incoming steamer brings . my Chinese whose sole purpose in returning is to register, and that on the steam Oceanic, which arrived here on Saturday, there are over five hundred Chinese who want to register, many of whom will not be permitted by the customs officers to come ashore before that time will have expired.

Throttling Two Trusts.

CHICAGO, April 30.-Attorney-general Maloney applied to Judge Windes to-day for an injunction restraining the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia from doing business in Illinois and the Chicago Gas Company from sending any funds to it. The case will be heard to-morrow. Judge Windes authorized the Attorney-general to proceed with his quo warranto, and made it returnable May 9. Attorney-general Maloney has also filed a bill to prevent the Tobacco Trust from

doing business in the State of Illinois.

Steamer Time Burned. LOUISVILLE, April 30 .-- At 1:30 o'clock this morning the steamer Time, of the Barret line, caught fire at her moorings opposite this city and was destroyed. Three barges of ties caught fire, but were out loose and drifted down the river. The Time came here to go on the ways for repairs, but has been delayed by the ship carpenters' strike. She was insured in Underwriters agency of Cincinnati, but for what amount could not be learned. The loss is \$40,000. Three men on the boat nearly lost their lives.

Dr. Stubbs Will Go to Nevada. CLEVELAND, O., April 30.-Dr. Joseph E. Stubbs, who has since 1886 been the president of Baldwin University, at Berea, has resigned his position with that institution and will accept the presidency of the State University of Nevada.

Digestion the Great Secret of Life. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only medicine that relieved me after suffering live years with dyspepsia, heartburn, sick lache and constipation. GEO. S. AYRES Delaplere Sta., Va.

G. A. VAN PELT-17TH YEAR. (Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD.) FINE FLOUR AND FOOD CEREALS,

121 North Delaware St. Tel. 396.

M. M. CUMMINGS,

Successor to Van Pelt, at 62 N. Delaware st., bought Mr. Van Peit out in June, 1893, and paid him for his stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Flours, Oals, Corn, Hay, elc. Remember Red Front, 62 N. Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book.

PRINCESS FLOUR

Best made. Ask your Grocer.

DESCENDANTS OF PATRIOTS.

Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, to-day, at the Arlington, was one of the most enthusiastic and well attended ever held. About ninety-eight delegates were present from twenty-eight States. Gen. Horace Porter presided. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, namely, reducing the annual dues to to cents; providing for societies in foreign lands where there are men eligible to membership; referring the control of life membership to the State societies, and changing in some respects the rule which makes the registrar-general the final arbiter as to admissions. The congress resolved to offer gold, silver and bronze medals to American colleges and schools for the best annual essay on American history. Congress was petitioned to publish the rolls of service in the revolution. The marking of graves of soldiers of the American revolution with bronze marks was commended

At noon the whole congress, with the alternates, marched to the White House and were received by President Cleveland In the afternoon a large amount of routine business was transacted and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; vice presidents, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; William R. Griffith, of Baltimore; Edward S. Bar-U. S. A., and John Whitehead, of New Jersey; secretary-general, Franklin Murphy of Washington; registrar-general, Howard Clark, of Washington; historian-general, Henry Hall, of New York; chaplain-gen-eral, Bishop Charles E. Cheney, of Chi-cago. These officers, with the presidents of State societies, form the board of managers. Executive committee-Horace Porter, Franklin Murphy, John Whitehead, Henry Hall, Howard Clark, J. W. Scott and Gen. E. S. Greely. The reports were ordered printed for distribution. After a harmonious session, lasting all day, the congress adjourned. In the evening a reception was given to the delegates by the District of Columbia society. The Sons of the American Revolution so

ciety originated in 1875 in California, To its membership none but lineal descendants of participants in the war of 1776-81 is eligible. There are no collateral descendants in any of the societies of the S. R. A A remarkable number of men in high posttions are members of the S. R. A., and, in addition, about three hundred officers of the army and navy. The Sons have al-ready distinguished themselves by much noteworthy public work, and have several new and interesting schemes on foot. They have secured from Congress the collection and indexing of the records of the American revolution at Washington, established the annual celebration of June 14 as flag promoted the construction of the great battle monument at Bennington and the statue of Stark in New Hampshire. They are building a battle monument in Baltimore; have preserved as a permanent historical monument the headquarters of "Brother Jonathan" at Lebanon, Conn., and have marked the graves of soldiers of the revolution in Massachusetts with bronze tablets. They took an exceedingly prominent part in the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the national Capitol at Washington, have secured the old colonial City Hall in New York from destruction, and held more than a hundred public celebrations of a patriotic character.

A CANADIAN DISASTER.

Twelve Persons Drowned by a Flood Resulting from an Overflow.

QUEBEC, April 30.-Friday night, at about 8:30 o'clock, the inhabitants of the quiet little viliage of St. Albans, situated forty-five miles from here and fifteen miles from Lachretvrotiere Station, in the county of Port Neuf, heard a terrific noise, resembling the roll of thunder in the distance. The soil vibrated and a panic ensued. The people, believing the ground was opening under them, rushed away as fast as they could. Near the parish church is a curve in the river St. Anne which makes a waterfall. The banks of the river, which are composed of clay, and 150 feet high, caved in, blocking up the natural channel of the river for a distance of five miles, and to a depth of seventeen feet, making the water rise one hundred feet above the earth walls that were supposed to hold it back. The walls were not strong enough to keep in check the fury of the stream, and, with a terrible roar and rush, the water came down upon the unprotected village, carrying away the bridge. At 10 p. m. the water rose at St. Casimir and carried away another bridge at St. Anne. At 11 o'clock it carried away two piers of the bridge and all the lumber booms, along with the wharves. The house of farmer Gautier, at St. Albans, is completely buried, and the four unfortunate people who occupied it are supposed to be crushed below. Hundreds of cattle, sheep and pigs perished, and amidst the wreckage that floated past the poor brutes could be seen struggling, apparently alive, making an effort to reach the shore, which their exhaustion made abortive. River Noire, the exact place of the accident, is not anywhere near a telegraph station, and no information as to the number and names of the dead can yet be had with certainty. The people of all the surround-

been destroyed and twelve people have been Slept in a Lime Kiln.

ASLAND, Pa., April 30 .- James Garrigan, aged thirty, and his brother Thomas, aged thirty-five, were found in Hogan's lime kiln, at Mahanoy City, yesterday. James was dead and Thomas is dying. As both were intoxicated Saturday night, it is believed that they entered the kiln to

ing districts are panic-stricken, and on ac-

count of the altered conditions of the coun-

try it is very difficult to reach the scene

and return. The piece of land which slid

into the river is about a mile long and four

miles wide. The latest information is to the

effect that \$500,000 worth of property has

killed.

TO PRISON HE GOES

Corrupt Juror Armstrong Gets an Eighteen Months Sentence.

He Takes the Court's Verdict Coolly and Expresses Gratification at the Exemption from Hard Labor.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BAKER

Stannard Sent to the Grand Jury on the Conspiracy Charge.

Francis A. Coffin Tells of the Trap Set for the Two Men-The Other Witnesses.

Eighteen months in the prison north is the term juror Armstrong will have to serve for his contempt of court in offering to hang the jury for a consideration of \$2,500 in the cases against the Coffins and Reed. He was sentenced merely to imprisonment without hard labor. He took the judgment calmly. He evidently contemplated a penitentiary sentence, as the only defense attempted was one of previous good character. Although a plea of not guilty was entered, he tacitly pleaded guilty, and Mr. Duncan, in his statement at the conclusion of the evidence, admitted that Armstrong was not making any denial of the accusations, but asked leniency on account of his wife and child and former good character. The court room was crowded all day long. The auditors crowded close up about the tables occupied by the attorneys and reporters in their eagerness to catch every word that was said by the witnesses who knew of the transactions. Especial interest was shown in the testimony of F. A. Coffin. He talked in a clear but well-modulated voice, and was

easily heard. His statement was concise. When the court convened for the afternoon session, Charles Pierson, of Bedford. was called to the stand by the defense, and testified to the good character of Armstrong. When Pierson left the stand Mr. Duncan said the defendant had no further witnesses to introduce.

"We have none," said Mr. Kern. "Proceed with the argument," said Judge

Mr. Kern-We do not care to argue the

Mr. Duncan then arose, and in a calm, deliberate manner began to make a statement to the court. He said he recognized that this was a case that came entirely under the control of the court, and rested solely with him to say whether or not it had been proven. "The defendant does not dispute any of the evidence. It is not his desire to attempt to account for his actions by affidavit. Indeed, he is unable to account to himself for what he has done. The character witnesses he has brought up from his home have testified to his good character previous to this time. Mr. Kern has shown by his cross-examinations that the defendant had some business reverses. There has been no attempt to show that he was ever before accused of crime. What is to be done is entirely in the discretion of the court. There is another case against the defendant which he will be called to answer later. I don't know whether this will enter into the consideration of the court or not. It is not the first time a man has been tempted and has done wrong. What to do we leave with your honor and trust in your fairness and jus-

JUDGE BAKER BEGINS. Judge Baker then said he had dictated to the stenographer some points on this case which he would read. He then spoke

"By Section 725 of the United States Revised Statutes the power of the federal courts to punish for contempts is limited to three classes of cases. First, the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; second, misbehavior of any officer of the court in his official transactions; and, third, disobedience or resistance of any officer, party, juror, witness or other person to any lawful writ or process, order rule, decree or command of the courts. "It is not necessary here to discuss the quention whether in the absence of the express order of the court to refrain from conversing with any one regarding the case a juror could be punished for such conduct. It would seem, however, that such violation of duty might be reached under the first class of cases; that is, misbehavior of a person so near to the presence of the court as to obstruct the administration of justice therein. The statute does not define how near the court the misbehavior must be nor the character of such misbehavior, and I think it might be fairly con-strued to apply to any misbehavior of a juror in his capacity as such wherever committed, since such misbehavior necessarily tends to obstruct the administration of justice. Otherwise is would be impossible for the federal courts to punish a juror either for receiving or agreeing to receive a bribe, since there is no statute of the United States making the receipt or an agreement to receive a bribe by a juror a crime. The act in question was passed for the purpose of preventing the courts from interfering with newspaper comments upon trials. It seems to me it could not have been the intention of Congress to take away from the courts the common law power to punish jurors for bribery, corruption or other misconduct. Upon this point, however, I express no opinion as it is admitted in open court that there was an order given covering the case in question by the court, and the only question is whether the defendant has disobeyed and has been guilty of entering into a corrupt bargain to sell his vote as a juror, thereby preventing a verdict of guilty in the case and thus not only obstructing, but defeating, the ends of justice. In this case the defendant has entered an oral plea of not guilty to the charge of having entered into a corrupt arrangement to sell his vote and verdict in favor of the defendant in the case upon trial, and the question of his guilt or innocence has been submitted to the court on oral proofs." Continuing, Judge Baker said: "The only defense that has been attempt-

ed has been to show that he has borne a good character heretofore for honesty. Evidence of good character is always en-titled to consideration in the trial of anyone charged with crime, especially when it involved guilty intent or motive. The evidence offered on the part of the government is so full, so complete, that I feel constrained to say that evidence of good character should have no proper place in rebuttal of the direct evidence of misconduct on the part of this juror. So far as the evidence in this case goes, this juror had come to an understanding with Frank O. Stannard that the vote of this defendant was in the open market for sale. The testimony shows that in the first communication that took place between Stannard and the person they assumed was desirous o becoming a purchaser, there was such pos-Itive information and knowledge on the part of Stannard as to leave no doubt that the bargain had been struck, and that they believed that opportunities were offered by the case to make a large sum of money on the vote and verdict of this jury. It is not improper, the court should say, that when the court's attention was first drawn to the matter it was incredulous, while counsel who were present seemed to be thoroughly convinced that the jurer had already become corrupted. "It seemed to me incredible that in this country, in this State, any man could be found who was so far oblivious of his duty as a citizen-so far regardless of his duty and the obligations placed upon him as a juror as to entertain even the thought of

In view of that fact, I refused my assent to the discharge of the jury at that stage of the case, but feeling there was a prob-ability that a juror had been corrupted, that steps should be taken for demon-strating either the falsity of the charge against the juror or its truth.

NO SHADOW OF DOUBT.

"The result has been spread upon the rec-

ord, and I am free to say that it leaves no shadow of doubt in my mind of the guilt of this man, and that it was not a guilt for which I had great compassion, for sometimes guilt comes upon a man unawares and takes him at a disadvantage, and he finds himself a violator of the law before he thoroughly apprehends the situation in which he is. This juror will recollect, as others who were in the court at the time, that when I came to dismiss the jury on Tuesday, having already been informed of the circumstances that this man had been endeavoring to sell his vote as a juror, I took occasion to speak in such a way as I supposed would admonish him that he should be careful. I spoke in very strong terms—stronger terms than I am in the habit of speaking when addressing jurors, for the reason that I felt that an honest man acting under an oath needs no admonition from the court. He should not only be blameless in regard to conduct and speech, but he should be above suspicion in everything. But the words of admonition I gave seemed to have fallen upon leaden ears.

"Only a few hours afterward this man for \$2,500 agreed to violate the oath that had been laid upon his conscience, agreed that he would defeat the ends of justice, and that he would bring his corrupt and polluted bargain into this temple of justice, and would prevent the fair and honest administration of the law. He should have reflected that if there is any one presence, except the very presence of God, where virtue and honesty and fidelity to one's obligation as a man, it is where the solemn interest of the citizen is being adjudicated. I suppose the reason the Congress of the which he is. This juror will recollect, as obligation as a man, it is where the solemn interest of the citizen is being adjudicated. I suppose the reason the Congress of the United States has never put upon the statute books a law creating the crime of bribery or the attempt to bribe on the part of a juror—the attempt to accept a bribe on the part of a juror—was, because it was supposed that sort of an offense, like the offense of piracy, was one that was hardly likely to be committed. While I feel thus with reference to the character of the crime on one hand, I cannot but feel a compasion for the wife and family, and friends, but however strongly I may feel it, it would be mispiaced if allowed to interfere with such performance of my duty fere with such performance of my duty as would make the crime of the juror thing that should be hereafter indulged. A MOST HEINOUS OFFENSE.

"The difficulty I have in determining what the punishment should be grows out of the suggestions made by his attorney. He is already recognized to the grand jury on the charge of conspiracy. It is for me to say that I view corruption on the part of a juror-a bargain struck for the purpose of hanging a jury, or delivering a verdict of guilty or not guilty, as one of the most helnous offenses that can be committed.

"If it should come to be believed by the body of our people that courts would condone or tolerate the perversion of justice by corrupt means or practices, the last is needless to say that to go into a man's barn and steal his horse, although a grave offense, is, in my judgment, trivial com-pared to one in which a man, who has taken a solemn oath that he will render an honest and impartial judgment under the temple of justice, offers for a money consideration to sail the verdict of the jury, a than who does that commits an infinitely greater crime, a crime of the most abhorrent character. It is left for the court to punish either by a fine or imprisonment. I feel in this case that were I to inflict punishment by way of fine, that I would probably be taking the bread from the mouths of his wife and child. Nor do 1 feel that any reasonable amount of punishment by way of fine would be adequate to express the judgment the court feels of the character of the crime that has been committed. I shall not punish this defend-ant as severely as I should have done had it not been for the witnesses, apparently sincere, who have testified as to his character. But under all circumstances I feel that I can not permit this man to go with a less punishment than a year and a half in the northern State prison.
"The sentence of the court is that the defendant be imprisoned, (not at hard labor,

schiply imprisoned), in the northern State Marshal Hawkins says he never saw but one man who was cooler after sentence than Armstrong was. When he was being conducted to the jail he said: "Well, the Judge said I don't have to work, and I don't care." The other cool man spoken of by Marshal Hawkins was a man, who, while being taken to the jail under sentence to the penitentiary, asked if he did not get \$25 when he got out.

Armstrong will be kept in the city a few days until his wife and children can

THE TRAP FOR THE MEN.

Francis Coffin and Other Witnesses Tell of the Attempted Sale.

It was exactly two minutes after 9 o'clock when the court convened. "The first thing to be considered this morning is the preliminary hearing in the case against Armstrong and Stannard on the charge of conspiracy," said Judge Baker.

Mr. Duncan-If there is no objection the defendants in that case will waive examina-

Judge Baker-Are they in court? Mr. Duncan-Yes, sir. Judge Baker-Then the record may show the waiver of examination. I will order that they enter into a new secognizance in the same amount, \$4,000 each, for their appearance in court from day to day and term to term to answer to any charge that may be presented against them by the grand jury. I don't presume the old recognizance is sufficient.

Mr. Duncan-I presume not, and we have prepared to give a new recognizance. Stannard then withdrew in custody of a deputy marshal, and gave a new bond for his appearance. The sureties upon the new bond are Vinson V. Williams, George M. McDaniels, William H. Martin and James E. Boruff, all of Bedford.

As soon as the preliminary hearing on the conspiracy charge had been disposed of upon the waiver, Judge Baker announced that the case against Armstrong separately for contempt of court would be

John S. Duncan and Jonas Howard, of

Jeffersonville, formerly Congressman from the Third district, appeared for the defense and a verbal plea of not guilty was entered. The first witness called for the government was John W. Claypool, of the firm of Claypool & Claypool. He said his firm had been employed as counsel in the trial of the bank case, which had been brought to a sudden end by the disclosure of the conspiracy. He said he had had some correspondence with Stannard last February in relation to business of a client of the witness. He knew Armstrong by sight. He said he had had a conversation with Stannard on Monday morning of last week. At that time Stannard went to the witness's office and introduced himself as one of the firm of Stannard Bros., and asked to see the witness in his private room. After entering the private room, Starnard said he had some information which would be of value to the Coffins, and asked where he could see the "slickest" one of them, saying at the time that he was a "slick chicken" himself. The witness asked him what information he had, and Stannard replied that he did not want to talk to lawyers, but wanted to see one of the Coffins. Mr. Claypool told him to return at 2 o'clock that afternoon, and in the meantime he would try to see Mr. Coffin and inform him that Stannard desired a conference."

He met F. A. Coffin at noon upon the corner of Meridian and Washington streets. and told him of the visit of Stannard. He only described Stannard as a man whom he (witness) had had a corresponding acquaintance with. Coffin came to the office a little past 2 o'clock. The witness said he was not present when either of them came, but had been told that Stannard came to the office departing from his, oathbound duty by so at 2 o'clock, and, not finding Coffin there, much as a hair's breadth for any personal had left after saying that he would return consideration that might be offered him at 4 o'clock. Coffin and Stepnard met in

held a conversation in the private room.

Mr. Kern asked if Coffin had told the witness what was said in the room, and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, asked for the substance of the conversation between Coffin and Stannard as detailed by Coffin. Mr. Duncan objected to this evidence on the ground that it was hearsay, but Mr. Kern said he thought it was admissible in this sort of a case to keep up the connection of the story, as the court would know it to be of no value as evidence. Judge Baker permitted the witness to answer, say-ing he knew the hearsay statement had no

evidential weight. MR. COFFIN WONDERED. The witness then gave the substance of the conversation as detailed by Mr. Coffin. The latter said Stannard had told him that he could deliver the vote of one of the jurors, and possibly two of them. Coffin said he wondered if Stannard could do what he said he could do, and the witness said he presumed he could. The matter was then laid before the other attorneys to see i there was not some way in which to catch the men in their offer of corruption. The next morning Messrs. Winter and Cox were consulted and the trap laid.

At 6 o'clock that evening Stannard again came to the office and went into the private room with Coffin. The witness did not hear any of the conversation held there. He had a stenographer to take down the conversation, but it was carried on in such a low tone of voice that it could not be caught. When the interview ended Coffin

caught. When the interview ended Coffin told the witness he had made an arrangement to meet Stannard, with the juror, at 8 o'clock that night in the office. At that hour Stannard came and said he had been unable to see the juror, but would bring him around at 8 o'clock the next morning. The next morning he came to the office with Armstrong, and went immediately into the private office with Coffin. A stenographer who had been employed to take down the conversation was then called and stationed in the outer office, close to the board partition, and close up to the northwest corner of the room, where there was a crack in of the room, where there was a crack in the partition, close to and concealed by the window jamb. After awhile the witness was cailed into the room and Armstrong left. Coffin said it had been arranged with Stan-nard that he (Coffin) was to place in the care of the witness an envelope, to be placed in the office safe and turned over to Stannard in case of a verdict for acquittal or a hung jury in the bank case. The witness said to Stannard: "Then I undertrust until the result of the trial is known, and Stannard answered "Yes." The witness said the amounts were spoken of at that time, and he understood that it was to be \$2,500 in case of a hung jury and \$6,-000 in case of an acquittal. Then the attorneys went to the court room and the warrant was issued for the arrest of Stannard. The witness was then turned over to Mr. Duncan for cross-examination, Mr. Claypool said he was in his office at 4 o'clock on the first day Stannard called when he returned to meet Coffin. Coffin was there when Stannard came in, and Mr. Claypool introduced the two men. He said Stannard did not give the name of the juror whose vote he could control at the time of the first meeting with Coffin. The arrangements for the second conference were made before consulting with the other attorneys. Mr. Claypool said there was nothing said between him and Coffin as to the probable result of the bank trial if they caught the juror. He did not tell Coffin it would result in a mistrial. In answer to questions by Mr. Kern the witness said no information had been given to outside persons, and that as soon as Stannard made known the object of his visit a list of the jurors was secured and they concluded that it was Armstrong whom he had in mind, because it was seen

that both were from the same county. Francis A. Coffin was the next witness called. He stated his name to the jury and the fact that he was one of the de fendants in the case which had been ended by the exposure of the corruption. He was then asked to tell in his own words just what had taken place leading up to the arrest of Stannard and Armstrong. He gave his testimony in a straightforward manner without the least hesitation, beginning at the time he was told by Mr. Claypool that Stannard wanted to see him to the finale, without once having to go back and tel something that had been neglected. His statement was clear and concise, and told without the aid of questioning by Mr. Kern. He said:

"On last Monday, at about noon, I was standing at the corner of Meridian and Washington streets waiting for a car to go home when some one came up behind me and laid a hand upon my shoulder. I turned around and saw it was John W. Claypool. He told me a man named Stan-nard had been in his office during the morning and wanted to see one of the Coffins, as he had information of value to them. Mr. Claypool told me he had heard of Stannard, and that he was one of the firm of Stannard Brothers, stock raisers, in the southern part of the State. Mr. Claypool said he had told Stannard to return at 2 o'clock. I asked him what I should do, and he said he wanted me to meet him. He said Stannard wanted to see the slickest one of the Coffins. I went to the office that afternoon, reaching it a few minutes after 2 o'clock. There was only a young lady in the office. I asked her if a man named Stannard had been there to see me, and she said he had just left, and I must have passed him upon the stairs. The young lady told me Stannard had said he would be back at 4 o'clock, and I told her to tell him if he wanted to see me he must wait, if I were not there. I went then to Mr. Harris's office and saw Mr. Cox and laid the facts before him as far as they had gone. Mr. Cox told me I had better

meet the man. I returned to Mr. Claypool's office about five minutes before 4 STANNARD A SLICK CHICKEN. "A few minutes afterward Stannard

came in and Mr. Claypool introduced him to me. We went into the private office "You will attempt the meeting then, in and Stannard said he had read the newspapers and had heard of Coffin; probably I did not know him, but he was one of the firm of Stannard Bros., and showed me one of his letter heads. I asked him which one of them he was, and he pointed to the name F. O. Stannard on the letter head. He said he was one of the boys and a slick chicken; that he had some information that would be of value to me. He said: 'Of course you don't know me, but I can give you some good references,' and mentioned the names of several persons in this city and asked me if I knew them. I asked him what he wanted. He said: 'You are in trouble and want to be acquitted.' I said of course I wanted to be acquitted. He said he could get an acquittal, or a hung jury at least. I told him he could not bilk me in that way, and he said he could prove what he said, and did not want a cent until he came under the wire on the home stretch. He said he had an intimate friend, one who was closer to him than a brother, who had been drawn on the federal jury for that term, and had intended to get excused on account of sickness, but he had advised him not to do so as there would be some big cases before the court that term and there might be a chance to make some money. He said this fellow was a snrewd one, was the smartest man in their county; that he had been in financial trouble and had stood the cross-questioning of the lawyers and would do anything he said he "I said it was a dangerous business and I would think of it. Stannard said he

would meet me again, and I then said I would not meet him, as I did not believe he could do what he said he could. He said he would bring the juror to me, face to face, and asked me where I lived. I asked him what he wanted to know for, and he said he would bring the juror to my house. I told him he could not do this, and he then said he would bring him to the office. I agreed to meet him at the office the next day. Stannard then left, and I talked with Mr. Claypool and we found that Armstrong and Stannard resided in the same county. Mr. Claypool said we had best talk with the other attorneys. The next morning we saw Mr. Cox, and all of the attorneys were called in and said the matter had better be laid before Judge Baker. On their return they said they had arranged to go ahead with the deal and trap Stannard and the juror. "I went to the office at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and saw Stannard. I told him I did not believe him and thought it was simply an effort to extort money from me, but that he could not do it. He said he did not want any money till he had accomplished something, and only wanted the money where he could get it if he succeeded in doing what he said he would do. I told him I would not believe him till the juror himself told me he would bang the jury. He asked me how about the money. and I said the money could be put in the hands of some third persons in whom we both had confidence. He asked me whom I would suggest and I asked him who he wanted. He said Mr. Claypool would suit him. He then spoke of the amount of money to be given, and asked me what I thought it would be worth. I suggested \$2,500, and he said if I would make it \$2,-500 for a hung jury and \$5,000 for acquittal he would accept the terms. I agreed. He said he would have the juror there at 8 o'clock that night. I told the substance of this conversation to the attorneys. I went to the office at so'clock and Stannard (Continued on Sixth Page.)

He Will Make His Long-Heralded May-Day Demonstration.

His Army, He Says, Will Disband at the Capitol Grounds, but Assemble Again at the Steps.

ALL WILL BE ARRESTED

If the General Attempts to Carry Out His Full Programme.

Officials Serve Warning-New Camp-Ground in the City Proper-Much Grumbling by Private Wealers.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The second day of the commonweal army in Washington was spent by Commander Coxey in making arrangements with the authorities for his May day demonstration, and by the men in the miserable little camp up at Brightwood in grumbling at the poor fare provided for them. The long advertised procession will start to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and if the programme is carried out the good roads army will march past the White House, War Department and treasury, up Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Nine mounted policemen detailed by Major Moore will ride at the head of the procession. If the army attempts to march into the Capitol grounds it will be stopped and its leaders will be arrested if they persist. Mr. Coxey saw Major Moores, the chief of police, and announced to him his intention of speaking on the Capitol steps. Some commonwealers intimate that when repulsed the army will disband, its members will enter the grounds as individuals and then do their speech making under the great statute of Christopher Columbus on the steps. "If they do," says Major Moore, "they will be arrested." Having finished their public demontsration the commonweal soldiers will march to a vacant lot at Second and M streets, southwest, where they will pitch their tents. The leaders announce that this will be the permanent camp of the army of peace until the Coxey bills are passed by Congress. Other contingents are expected to join them, they

Coxey sallied forth after breakfast to the District building. He announced his desire to move to the new camping ground. Commissioner Powell objected on the ground that the promixity of the old James creek canal with its foul odors made the place unhealthy. "We would fumigate the grounds," said Mr. Coxey. "Besides, our people are very healthy. They can stand a great deal. If you could only have seen some of the trials and tribulations they have undergone on their march here you would not think the presence of a canal would effect them."

"How long do you expect to remain here?" asked Commissioner Ross. General Coxey smiled and chuckled audibly. "Why, we expect to remain here until we get action on our bills. The few men that are with us are only a forerunner of what is coming. Of course, when the full strength of the army arrives this lot will

not be large enough." Permission was granted Coxey to encamp by the canal, on the condition that he would employ a plumber to make the necessary

sanitary regulations. WILL DISOBEY THE LAW. Coxey went at 4 o'clock to the office of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, armed with a letter of introduction from the chief of police to Colonel Bright. He said to a reporter: "Nothing remains to us but to make an amicable arrangement for meeting on the steps. We will not insist on marching into the grounds, but when we reach the curb I will tell the boys to break ranks

"Then what?" "Then the meeting will begin."

and march in like other citizens."

the face of official objection?"

"Suppose the Sergeant-at-arms objects?" "He cannot object. We can hold our meeting there, as the Constitution gives us a right to do. It would be another thing if we undertook to come inside the building and hold a meeting, but that we shall not assume to do."

"Yes, and regardless of the law, because of our constitutional rights." Replying to a question as to whether he had received any encouragement from Congress about the passage of his bills, he re-

plied: "I have not. Congress will not act until forced to do so.' Sergeant-at-arms Bright, of the Senate, and Snow, of the House, were closeted with Coxey a quarter of an hour. These officials pointed out the statute concerning meetings and processions in the Capitol grounds, and, in reply to his objections that the law was unconstitutional, they told him that they were here to execute the law, and not to construe it. They called Mr. Coxey's attention to the fact that the law

provided for its own suspension by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, whereupon the commonweal leader announced his intention of seeing them. Visible evidences of preparation for the Coxeyites were to be seen about the halls and corridors of Congress to day, but everything had been done so quietly that the same serenity prevailed as that of any ordinary day. A double force of officers was on duty, Captain Gardes and Dieutenant Watkins having charge of the Senate end and Lieutenant Burns being in charge at the House end. The double force of privates gave men for all the entrances to the Capitol and for the main assembling points. Two men were in the main rotunda. Each of the main doors and the basement entrances had an officer. The lobbies immediately surrounding the Senate and House were patrolled by officers. The halls giving ingress to the congressional galleries were also patrolled. Each man had his post and was expected to remain there, unless called to assemble by a whistle, The officers were courteous to the officers and sightseers who thronged the halls. There were no rough characters in the crowd. The people came and went with the same freedom as usual, and the extra officers demeaned themselves so quietly as to pass almost unnoticed.

The main outward sign of preparation was in the erection of two large partitions, with gates on each side of the rotunda. They were heavy pine bars extending twelve feet from the floor and fitted securely to the stone arches. The gates were not provided with locks. Sergeantat-arms Snow explained that the gates were the same as those used at inauguration times and whenever unusual crowds were expected to assemble. They were to be used only to prevent the congestion of a crowd in the rotunda or at one end or the other of the Capitol, he said. When closed people would be moved down the outside each door to the basement below, whence there was ready access to the streets. All the main approaches and entrances to the Capitol were open as usual except some of the obscure entrances in the subbasement. They were closed not as a means of precaution, but in order to allow the officers to be utilized at other points. The doorkeepers in the galleries were ordered to give seats to all comers, but to keep the seats no more than comfortably filled, without crowding the aisles and doorways. A few Coxeyites appeared at the Capitol during the day. Two were in the rotunda with large bundles of tracts bearing on the Coxey ideas. Officers followed them to see that the rule against peddling or distributing circulars about the Capitol should not be violated, but the men made no effort to dispose of their

Chief of Police O'Mara, of Pittsburg, is in consultation with Major Moore to-